No. CXVIII.] THE 439

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, October 25, 1788. [Vol. III.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Blue-dying buſineſs in the town of Waſhington. Any perſon in or near Pittſburgh, wanting yarn dyed, by having it at Mr. David Watſon's, Tanner, ſhall have it regularly returned in the ſpace of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittſburgh, a Large and General Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and WEST-INDIA GOODS, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

at their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY.

BLUE, green, olive.
claret, mixed, drab
7-8 duffils
blue, green, ſcarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens ſcarlet cardinals
blue, green, pink, drab, and brown cambletS
blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
blue, green, brown, drab and white ſhalloons
blue, green, crimſon and pink moreens
blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
pink, green, blue and drab joans ſpinning.
cotns and fuſtians of different qualities
nankeens
corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
buff ſattinet
cotton ribbed do.
chintzes, callicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
yard and 7-8 Iriſh linens
ruſſia ſheetings
German oznabrigs and tickſenburghs
Andanoe, Barcelona, black and figured ſilk
linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all ſizes
muſlin, lawn, and kenting do.
ſilk, thread, cotton, and worſted mens and womens hoſe
ſantuas, ſattins, pelongs and perſians.
black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
figured and plain muſlin
book and jaconet muſlin
furnhums
plain and ſprigged lawns
flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
coverlids
blankets of all kinds and qualities
black, white, ſilk and thread lace
ſilk and hair twiſt
ſewing ſilk of different kinds.
white and colrd. thread
bobbin
Capes

Tully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarſe hats
Childrens do.
Womens beaver, Dunſtable & Leghorn hats of the neweſt faſhion
Mens & womens ſilk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens ſtuff & leather ſhoes
Mens boots & ſhoes
Childrens ſhoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waiſt. coat buttons
Baſket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, braſs & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & bruſhes
Dreſſing & looking glaſſes
Barbers dreſſing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth bruſhes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Oſtrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & bruſhes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glaſſes
Carpenters & ſhoemakers tools well aſſorted
Caſtings of all kinds well aſſorted
Knives & forks
Deſert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors ſciſſars & ſhears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with ſtrops compleat
Pinchbeck, braſs & plated ſhoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.

Cork ſcrews
Gimblets of all ſizes
Plated and ſteel ſpurs
Sawmill, croſs cut and whip ſaws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compaſſes
Smoothing irons
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Hair pins
Aſſorted watch chains & ſeals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Braſs curtain rings
Spectacles
Money ſcales

Scythes and ſickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and bridles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Braſs cocks
Jews harps
Pewter diſhes, plates, baſons and mugs of different ſizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and ſaucers
Crowley's ſteel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Beſt hyſon tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muſcovado do.
Molaſſes
Pepper
Alſpice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves

Almonds
Raiſins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Caſtile ſoap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Liſbon wines
Jamaica ſpirits
Weſt India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, caſh, ginſeng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiſkey, flour, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candlewick, hard ſoap, and vinegar. They flatter themſelves they will merit the attention of the public by ſelling their goods cheap, and keeping a well aſſorted Store.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1788.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An Act directing the times, places and manner of holding elections for repreſentatives of this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this ſtate for chooſing of a preſident and vice preſident of the United States.

Section 1. WHEREAS the Conſtitution of the United States declares & directs, That "the houſe of Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States ſhall be compoſed of Members choſen every ſecond year by the people of the ſeveral States; that the Electors in each State ſhall have the requiſite qualifications of the Electors of the moſt numerous branch of the State Legiſlature; that until the enumeration therein pointed out, of the citizens of the United States ſhall be made, the number of Repreſentatives for this ſtate ſhall be eight." And that "the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Repreſentatives ſhall be preſcribed in each ſtate by the legiſlature thereof."

And whereas it is further declared and directed in and by the ſaid conſtitution, that for the purpoſes of chooſing a Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States, "each ſtate ſhall appoint, in ſuch manner as the legiſlature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of ſenators and repreſentatives to which the ſtate may be entitled in the Congreſs.

And whereas the Convention which framed the ſaid Conſtitution, reſolved, that as ſoon as the conventions of nine ſtates ſhould have ratified the ſaid conſtitution, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled ſhould fix a day, on which Electors ſhould be appointed by the ſtates, which ſhould have ratified the ſame, and a day on which the electors ſhould aſſemble to vote for the Preſident, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under the ſaid conſtitution. And that after ſuch publication the electors ſhould be appointed, and the ſenators and repreſentatives elected.

And whereas the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by their act of the thirteenth day of September in the preſent year (reciting that the ſaid conſtitution had been ratified in the manner therein declared to be ſufficient for the eſtabliſhment of the ſame) did reſolve, that the firſt Wedneſday in January next, be the day for appointing electors in the ſeveral ſtates, ratifying the ſaid conſtitution before the ſaid day, and that the firſt Wedneſday in February next, be the day for the electors to aſſemble in their reſpective ſtates and vote for a preſident.

And whereas a convention duly appointed by the people of this ſtate, did, by their act of the twelfth day of December in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, in the name of the ſaid people aſſent to and ratify the ſaid conſtitution: in order therefore to carry the ſaid conſtitution into effect.

Sect. II. Be it enacted and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the election of Repreſentatives, agreeably to ſaid Conſtitution and the directions of this act to ſerve in the Congreſs of the ſaid United States ſhall be held by the citizens thereof, qualified to vote for members of aſſembly on the laſt Wedneſday in November next, and of electors agreeably to the ſaid Conſtitution, on the firſt Wedneſday of January next, of which elections due notice ſhall be given by the ſheriffs of the reſpective counties, agreeably to the election laws of this ſtate, at the places in the city of Philadelphia and in the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, preſcribed by the election laws aforeſaid, in like manner as in and by the ſaid election laws is directed, for the election of members of the General Aſſembly of this ſtate. And all and every officer and perſon whoſe duty it is or may be to attend, conduct and regulate according to the election laws of this ſtate, the general election to be held on the ſecond Tueſday in October next, are hereby authoriſed, enjoined and required to attend, conduct and regulate the elections herein directed, to be held for the purpoſes aforeſaid, in like manner as in and by the ſaid election laws is directed, and the ſeveral powers and authorities to them given by the laws of this ſtate, relating to the election of members of aſſembly of this ſtate are and ſhall be continued and veſted in the ſaid officers and perſons reſpectively for the purpoſes of holding and conducting the ſaid elections to be held in purſuance of the directions of this act as fully and effectually to all intents and purpoſes, as if the powers and authorities aforeſaid, were herein particularly enumerated and expreſſed, and in caſe of death, abſence or inability of any of the ſaid officers or perſons, before the holding the elections in and by this act directed to be held, others ſhall be choſen or appointed in their ſtead according to the directions of the ſaid election laws, and all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall or may be guilty of any neglect or abuſe of the ſaid election laws, or of any part thereof, at any election to be held in purſuance of this act, ſhall be proſecuted and puniſhed in the ſame manner as if he or they, was or were guilty of the like neglects, abuſes or breaches of the ſaid election laws, in the election of repreſentatives to ſerve in the General Aſſembly of this ſtate.

Sect. III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every perſon coming to elect Repreſentatves ſhall deliver in writing, on one ticket or piece of paper, the names of eight perſons to be voted for as Repreſentatives, and that every perſon coming to vote for electors agreeably to the ſaid Conſtitution and the directions of this act, ſhall deliver in writing on one ticket or piece of paper, the names of ten perſons to be voted for as electors, agreeably to the ſaid Conſtitution, and for the purpoſes therein mentioned: The ſaid perſons ſo voted for as Repreſentatives and Electors

to be ſelected from the citizens and inhabitants of the State at large, who are duly qualified according to the laſt conſtitution, to ſerve in the ſaid reſpective ſtations, which ſaid tickets or ballots ſhall be received and dealt with in like manner with thoſe delivered in at the general elections of Members of Aſſembly and Councillors of this State.

Sect. IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That after the polls in the ſeveral diſtricts ſhall be cloſed and the votes of the electors caſt up, in manner and form directed by the laws of this ſtate on that ſubject, the names of the ſeveral perſons voted for, at the ſeveral wards and diſtricts in the city of Philadelphia and the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, ſhall be written on parchment or paper, and the number of votes for each candidate in the wards and diſtricts; fairly enumerated and ſet down, which numbers ſhall be written in words at length, and not in figures only: and the tickets, and other papers relating to the elections, ſhall be ſealed up and depoſited in manner and form as directed by the election laws of this ſtate. And on ſuch names and numbers being ſo ſet down and written, the judges of the ſeveral elections in the city of Philadelphia and in each and every diſtrict, in all and every county of this ſtate, when aſſembled at the place for that purpoſe directed ſhall reſpectively, within the ſpace of three days after the ſaid election, ſign and ſeal the papers or inſtrument on which the ſame are ſo written, and ſhall make out, ſign, ſeal and execute duplicate returns thereof, one whereof ſhall be delivered to the prothonotary of the county to be kept ſafely, and one other copy thereof ſhall be delivered to the ſheriff of the proper county, to be delivered or ſafely tranſmitted by him within ten days after each reſpective election, to the ſecretary of the ſupreme executive council of this ſtate, for the inſpection and examination of the ſaid ſupreme executive council. And in the city of Philadelphia and in ſuch counties wherein the ſaid election ſhall be holden at one place, the ſaid elections ſhall be carried on and conducted, and the return thereof made in like manner as is herein directed. And the ſaid ſupreme executive council, after having received the returns, papers and inſtruments aforeſaid from the ſaid city, and each and every of the counties aforeſaid, ſhall enumerate and aſcertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and perſon, ſo as aforeſaid choſen as repreſentatives or electors reſpectively, and ſhall thereupon declare by proclamation, iſſued by the ſaid council, duly ſigned by the preſident, and without delay diſperſed through the ſtates, the names of the eight perſons higheſt in votes of the electors throughout the ſtate, and in conſequence duly elected and choſen as repreſentatives of and for the ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States, and the names of the ten perſons higheſt in votes and therefore elected as electors agreeably to the conſtitution aforeſaid. And the ſaid ſupreme executive council ſhall, ſo ſoon as conveniently may be, after ſuch examination and declaration, tranſmit the ſame, together with the documents on which it is founded, to the ſecretary of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, to be by him delivered to the houſe of repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States, when they ſhall be aſſembled at the time and place by the preſent Congreſs of the United States directed and fixed on.

Sect. V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the electors ſo as aforeſaid to be choſen, ſhall aſſemble on the firſt Wedneſday in February next, at the borough of Reading, and ſhall perform the duties enjoined on them by the ſaid conſtitution, agreeably to the directions thereof. And the ſame allowance of mileage and daily wages, when travelling to, remaining at and returning from the place aforeſaid, ſhall be paid them and each and every of them, as is by law allowed and paid to the members of aſſembly of this commonwealth; the ſame to be paid by the treaſurer of this ſtate or the treaſurer of the counties in which ſuch electors reſpectively reſide, on warrants ſigned by the preſident of the meeting of ſuch electors, if any they ſhall chooſe, or by the majority of ſuch electors, excluſive of the perſon in whoſe favor ſuch warrants may or ſhall be reſpectively drawn.

Signed by order of the houſe,

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Saturday the fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty eight.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD, Clerk to the General Aſſembly.

From the New-Hampſhire Gazette.

On the Reſpect due to Office.

FEW of the duties we owe to ſociety is more frequently forgotten than the obligation and intereſt we have in paying reſpect to offices civil and religious.

Revolutions and public commotions, moſt imperceptibly lead us to forget this duty, becauſe government being relaxed and broken down, every art muſt be uſed by flattery, affability and even familiarity, to combine the diſordered community, and to unite in the deſired ſyſtem; this leads every man to ſuppoſe himſelf a ruler, privy councellor or aſſiſtant, and brings all upon a level; the effect is pleaſing enough on paper, but, ſad experience proves, that ſuch is the aſpiring temper of man, that from theſe ſtations, he will endeavour to become, or aſſume the tyrant, dictator and director. Thus forgetting his place, he muſt foment diviſions to advance himſelf into thoſe ſtations, and preſerve the appearance of rank: the commotions that reſult from this and many other cauſes, have taught ſociety and legiſlators to ſelect particular men, for certain ſtations, and veſted them with power. The good thence to be derived is not from the great accompliſhments of the man only, but the intereſt the public have in his office. Every one ought therefore to obey and reſpect it according to thoſe rules which the laws of the land or the cuſtom of the age and country preſcribe. It is the office which dignifies the man, in it is embarked the dignity, peace, order and harmony of the public; they who rebel againſt it, who oppoſe the exerciſe of its duties, and the ſupport of its privileges, whilſt they only appear to aim at the man, really ſtab the body to which he belongs, and ought to be and are amenable to the laws for their offence; amongſt theſe faults we enumerate reviling, cenſuring, and ſcandalizing governors, judges and other magiſtrates, attempting every inſidious art to vilify the clergy, and endavouring to leſſen the virtues and good deeds of either: Thus perſuading the multitude that ambition and private intereſt are the only motives of conduct in theſe men.

Moſt naturally do certain religious tenets that preach up the utter ſelfiſhneſs of man, lead to this effect, and it is as true as if pointed out or written by a ſunbeam, that ſuch men poſſeſs very many propenſities for levelism and diviſions. Leſt we ſhould perſuade ourſelves that we ſhall reach heaven by our good works, they exclude or prevent our doing thoſe acts of charity that leſſen human ills, and indulge the benevolent affections; and to this ſource we may in part attribute the want of many inſtitutions in our country, as aſylums for diſtreſſed age, the ſick and infirm, as well as the wounded ſoldier and ſhipwrecked and maimed ſeaman.

We cannot be too careful to ſpare the man, whoſe errors depreciate the office which he holds. And however difficult the taſk, perſons in elevated ſtations, ought to ſeek that department, which is lawful and juſt, and avoid the extremes of haughtineſs and familiarity, purſuing the road that emboldens them in doing their duty which puts to ſhame, and ſilences the carping, envious, aſpiring meddler with other mens matters.

Many becauſe they can talk, ſcribble and print, ſuppoſe they have a right to do as they pleaſe, and frequently they thereby abuſe their ſuppoſed liberty to promote diſorder and licentiouſneſs. Does a man aſpire to an office for himſelf or his friend, he reviles the ruler; does he wiſh the place of a clergyman or envy him the ſmiles and confidence of the world, or mean to publiſh any particular ſentiment, and introduce infidelity, he conſtantly hates and reviles the clergy, and a printer who wiſhes to increaſe the circulation of his paper, to become famous, or vent his conſtitutional ſpleen, ſcandalizes a court, and publiſhes a libel.

Theſe evils, every virtuous and peaceable citizen, muſt promiſe himſelf to ſee removed in a great degree, when government is eſtabliſhed, and a due recompence can be had for defamation or a proper puniſhment be inflicted for ſcandalizing rulers.

Foreign Intelligence.

PETERSBURGH, July 11.

IT was on the 7th that count d'Apraxin arrived from the army with the firſt news of the victory over the captain Pacha. The empreſs, as a mark of her joy, invited him to dine at the table with her, and preſented him with a gold ſnuff box, of the value of 1500 roubles, with 500 ducats in money. Two days before her majeſty had ſent the order of St. George, of the 2nd claſs, to the prince of Naſſau, and that of St. Ann, to rear admiral Paul Jones as a mark of her recompence for their valour in the laſt action on the 13th of June.

VIENNA, July 23.

We have received freſh letters from Cherſon, bearing date the 4th inſt. by which the news of the defeat of the Ottoman fleet in the Black Sea is confirmed, with this additional circumſtance, that the day after the action, rear admiral Paul Jones went in purſuit of the veſſels that had fled toward Varna, in the neighbourhood of which he came up with them, and took two more ſail, on board one of which, was the captain Pacha, who is ſaid to be deſperately wounded.

By the ſame advices we learn, that on the 18th inſt. (three days after the victory) the fortreſs of Oczakow was inveſted on both ſides at once; by ſea, by the prince de Naſſau-Siegen, and by land, by prince de Potemkin; in conſequence of which, the Turks made a vigorous ſally, but, after an obſtinate and bloody engagement, were forced to retreat, with the loſs of 1000 men killed and 300 priſoners.

LONDON, Auguſt 1.

Count Luci, the Pruſſian ambaſſador, at preſent reſiding in London, where he has fill'ed the diplomatic character ever ſince the departure of count Malzhan, is about to give up his embaſſy and return home. The count is a general in the Pruſſian ſervice, much in the favor of his ſovereign, and is wanted at home.

The letters from the continent, received yeſterday ſay, that the courts of Paris, London and Berlin, are certainly engaged in a negociation to reſtore peace to Europe.

Aug. 5. Poſitive information is ſaid to have been received by the Swediſh miniſter at this court, that two frigates belonging to the empreſs of Ruſſia, and a ſhip laden with flour, have been captured by the Swedes in the Gulf of Finland.

It is certain the ambaſſadors of the two courts have left their reſpective ſituations, and are returned home and advices are hourly expected of ſome engagement or battle having happened between thoſe two powers.

Both Pruſſia and Denmark will probably be involved in this conteſt.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, July 12.

"A courier diſpatched from the army on the 3d, is arrived with the agreeable news of a ſecond glorious victory being obtained by the Ruſſian fleet over that of the Turks, in the neighbourhood of Oczakow, attended with advantages infinitely ſuperior to thoſe we obtained on the memorable 18th of June; and of thoſe advantages we hope to be able to give a complete detail in a day or two.

"Yeſterday in conſequence of the ſignal triumph thus gained over the arms of the Porte in the Black Sea, a ſolemn Te Deum was ſung in the cathedral of this city, in the preſence of the empreſs and the whole court."

Auguſt 12.

Extract of a letter from Elſineur, Auguſt 2.

"One of the Ruſſian cutters ſailed for the Cattegat, and returned thither yeſterday with nine Swediſh priſes, only one, however, of any material value, from Ivica to Stockholm."

The elector of Hanover has ordered all his troops to be diſciplined after the Pruſſian manner. This circumſtance gives ground for ſuſpicion, that they are intended to act in concert.

It is ſaid for truth that the port of Algiers is again ſhut, to hinder the departure of foreign veſſels till they have finiſhed the equipments making there, the force of which they do not chooſe to have known till it ſails.

American News.

BOSTON, October 3.

The building for the manufacturing of window glaſs, and other glaſs ware, in this town, lately ſet up by a number of patriotic gentlemen, is of brick, in the form of a ſugar loaf, and we hear will ſoon be completed. A large building for the manufacturing of ſail cloth, is alſo nearly completed. Large ſums of money have been ſent abroad for theſe neceſſary articles, which, it is hoped, will now be ſaved. The manufactory of the laſt article will occaſion a ready market for hemp, which can eaſily be raiſed, and employ a number of induſtrious poor.

Wedneſday laſt ſix waggons, with about 30 men, women and children, paſſed through Worceſter, on their way to the Ohio; from whence we do not learn.

In the True Briton, a veſſel lately arrived at St. Johns, New-Brunſwick, came ſundry articles of cloathing, with ſome implements of huſbandry, &c.

to be elected from the citizens and inhabitants of the State at large, who are duly qualified according to the said constitution, to serve in the said respective stations, which said tickets or ballots shall be received and dealt with in like manner with those delivered in at the general elections of Members of Assembly and Councillors of this State.

Sect. IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That after the polls in the several districts shall be closed and the votes of the electors cast up, in manner and form directed by the laws of this state on that subject, the names of the several persons voted for, at the several wards and districts in the city of Philadelphia and the several counties of this state, shall be written on parchment or paper, and the number of votes for each candidate in the wards and districts; fairly enumerated and set down, which numbers shall be written in words at length, and not in figures only: and the tickets, and other papers relating to the elections, shall be sealed up and deposited in manner and form as directed by the election laws of this state. And on such names and numbers being so set down and written, the judges of the several elections in the city of Philadelphia and in each and every district, in all and every county of this state, when assembled at the place for that purpose directed shall respectively, within the space of three days after the said election, sign and seal the papers or instrument on which the same are so written, and shall make out, sign, seal and execute duplicate returns thereof, one whereof shall be delivered to the prothonotary of the county to be kept safely, and one other copy thereof shall be delivered to the sheriff of the proper county, to be delivered or safely transmitted by him within ten days after each respective election, to the secretary of the supreme executive council of this state, for the inspection and examination of the said supreme executive council. And in the city of Philadelphia and in such counties wherein the said election shall be holden at one place, the said elections shall be carried on and conducted, and the return thereof made in like manner as is herein directed. And the said supreme executive council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments aforesaid from the said city, and each and every of the counties aforesaid, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person, so as aforesaid chosen as representatives or electors respectively, and shall thereupon declare by proclamation, issued by the said council, duly signed by the president, and without delay dispersed through the states, the names of the eight persons highest in votes of the electors throughout the state, and in consequence duly elected and chosen as representatives of and for the state in the Congress of the United States, and the names of the ten persons highest in votes and therefore elected as electors agreeably to the constitution aforesaid. And the said supreme executive council shall, so soon as conveniently may be, after such examination and declaration, transmit the same, together with the documents on which it is founded, to the secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, to be by him delivered to the house of representatives in the Congress of the United States, when they shall be assembled at the time and place by the present Congress of the United States directed and fixed on.

Sect. V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the electors so as aforesaid to be chosen, shall assemble on the first Wednesday in February next, at the borough of Reading, and shall perform the duties enjoined on them by the said constitution, agreeably to the directions thereof. And the same allowance of mileage and daily wages, when travelling to, remaining at and returning from the place aforesaid, shall be paid them and each and every of them, as is by law allowed and paid to the members of assembly of this commonwealth; the same to be paid by the treasurer of this state or the treasurer of the counties in which such electors respectively reside, on warrants signed by the president of the meeting of such electors, if any they shall choose, or by the majority of such electors, exclusive of the person in whose favor such warrants may or shall be respectively drawn.

Signed by order of the house,

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Saturday the fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD, Clerk to the General Assembly.

From the New Hampshire Gazette.

On the Respect due to Office.

FEW of the duties we owe to society is more frequently forgotten than the obligation and interest we have in paying respect to offices civil and religious.

Revolutions and public commotions, most imperceptibly lead us to forget this duty, because government being relaxed and broken down, every art must be used by flattery, affability and even familiarity, to combine the disordered community, and to unite in the desired system; this leads every man to suppose himself a ruler, privy councellor or assistant, and brings all upon a level; the effect is pleasing enough on paper, but, sad experience proves, that such is the aspiring temper of man, that from these stations, he will endeavour to become, or assume the tyrant, dictator and director. Thus forgetting his place, he must foment divisions to advance himself into those stations, and preserve the appearance of rank: the commotions that result from this and many other causes, have taught society and legislators to select particular men, for certain stations, and vested them with power. The good thence to be derived is not from the great accomplishments of the man only, but the interest the public have in his office. Every one ought therefore to obey and respect it according to those rules which the laws of the land or the custom of the age and country prescribe. It is the office which dignifies the man, in it is embarked the dignity, peace, order and harmony of the public; they who rebel against it, who oppose the exercise of its duties, and the support of its privileges, whilst they only appear to aim at the man, really stab the body to which he belongs, and ought to be and are amenable to the laws for their offence; amongst these faults we enumerate reviling, censuring, and scandalizing governors, judges and other magistrates, attempting every insidious art to vilify the clergy, and endavouring to lessen the virtues and good deeds of either: Thus persuading the multitude that ambition and private interest are the only motives of conduct in these men.

Most naturally do certain religious tenets that preach up the utter selfishness of man, lead to this effect, and it is as true as if pointed out or written by a sunbeam, that such men possess very many propensities for levelism and divisions. Lest we should persuade ourselves that we shall reach heaven by our good works, they exclude or prevent our doing those acts of charity that lessen human ills, and indulge the benevolent affections; and to this source we may in part attribute the want of many institutions in our country, as asylums for distressed age, the sick and infirm, as well as the wounded soldier and shipwrecked and maimed seaman.

We cannot be too careful to spare the man, whose errors depreciate the office which he holds. And however difficult the task, persons in elevated stations, ought to seek that department, which is lawful and just, and avoid the extremes of haughtiness and familiarity, pursuing the road that emboldens them in doing their duty which puts to flame, and silences the carping, envious, aspiring meddler with other mens matters.

Many because they can talk, scribble and print, suppose they have a right to do as they please, and frequently they thereby abuse their supposed liberty to promote disorder and licentiousness. Does a man aspire to an office for himself or his friend, he reviles the ruler; does he wish the place of a clergyman or envy him the smiles and confidence of the world, or mean to publish any particular sentiment, and introduce infidelity, he constantly hates and reviles the clergy, and a printer who wishes to increase the circulation of his paper, to become famous, or vent his constitutional spleen, scandalizes a court, and publishes a libel.

These evils, every virtuous and peaceable citizen, must promise himself to see removed in a great degree, when government is established, and a due recompence can be had for defamation or a proper punishment be inflicted for scandalizing rulers.

Foreign Intelligence.

PETERSBURGH. July 11.

IT was on the 7th that count d'Apraxin arrived from the army with the first news of the victory over the captain Pacha. The empress, as a mark of her joy, invited him to dine at the table with her, and presented him with a gold snuff box, of the value of 1500 roubles, with 500 ducats in money. Two days before her majesty had sent the order of St. George, of the 2nd class, to the prince of Nassau, and that of St. Ann, to rear admiral Paul Jones as a mark of her recompence for their valour in the action on the 18th of June.

VIENNA, July 23.

We have received fresh letters from Choczim, bearing date the 4th inst. by which the news of the defeat of the Ottoman fleet in the Black Sea is confirmed, with this additional circumstance, that the day after the action, rear admiral Paul Jones was in pursuit of the vessels that had fled toward Varna, in the neighbourhood of which he came up with them and took two more sail, on board one of which, was the captain Pacha, who is said to be desperately wounded.

By the same advices we learn, that on the 18th inst. (three days after the victory) the fortress of Ozakow was invested on both sides at once; by sea, by the prince de Nassau-Siegen, and by land, by prince de Potemkin; in consequence of which, the Turks made a vigorous sally, but, after an obstinate and bloody engagement, were forced to retreat, with the loss of 1000 men killed and 800 prisoners.

LONDON, August 1.

Count Luci, the Prussian ambassador, at present residing in London, where he has filled the diplomatic character ever since the departure of count Malzhan, is about to give up his embassy and return home. The count is a general in the Prussian service, much in the favor of his sovereign, and is wanted at home.

The letters from the continent, received yesterday say, that the courts of Paris, London and Berlin, are certainly engaged in a negociation to restore peace to Europe.

Aug. 5. Positive information is said to have been received by the Swedish minister at this court, that two frigates belonging to the empress of Russia, and a ship laden with flour, have been captured by the Swedes in the Gulf of Finland.

It is certain the ambassadors of the two courts have left their respective situations, and are returned home and advices are hourly expected of some engagement or battle having happened between those two powers.

Both Prussia and Denmark will probably be involved in this contest.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, July 12.

"A courier dispatched from the army on the 8th inst. is arrived with the agreeable news of a glorious victory being obtained by the Russian fleet over that of the Turks, in the neighbourhood of Ozakow, attended with advantages infinitely superior to those we obtained on the memorable 18th of June; and of those advantages we hope to be able to give a complete detail in a day or two.

"Yesterday in consequence of the signal triumph thus gained over the arms of the Porte in the Black Sea, a solemn Te Deum was sung in the cathedral of this city, in the presence of the empress and the whole court."

August 12.

Extract of a letter from Elsineur, August 2.

"One of the Russian cutters sailed for the Cattegat, and returned thither yesterday with nine Swedish prizes, only one, however, of any material value, from Ivica to Stockholm."

The elector of Hanover has ordered all his troops to be disciplined after the Prussian manner. This circumstance gives ground for suspicion, that they are intended to act in concert.

It is said for truth that the port of Algiers is again shut, to hinder the departure of foreign vessels till they have finished the equipments making there, the force of which they do not choose to have known till it sails.

American News.

BOSTON, October 3.

The building for the manufacturing of window glass, and other glass ware, in this town, lately set up by a number of patriotic gentlemen, is of brick, in the form of a sugar loaf, and we hear will soon be completed. A large building for the manufacturing of sail cloth, is also nearly completed. Large sums of money have been sent abroad for these necessary articles, which, it is hoped, will now be saved. The manufactory of the last article will create a ready market for hemp, which can easily be raised, and employ a number of industrious poor.

Wednesday last six waggons, with about [illegible] women and children, passed through Worcester on their way to the Ohio; from whence we do not [illegible]

In the True Briton, a vessel lately arrived at St. Johns, New-Brunswick, came sundry articles of clothing, with some implements of husbandry [illegible]

accompanying in the whole in value to 500l. sterling being a donation from that truly christian society in England, called Quakers, to their brethren in that province, to be distributed among them at the discretion of those gentlemen to whom they are consigned.

ALBANY, [New-York] Sept. 29.

On Wednesday last his excellency the governor and the other commissioners returned to this city from Fort Schuyler; where they have held treaties with Onondaga and Oneida Indians. These nations have ceded all their lands to the state. The lands on both sides of the river whereon the Onondaga village stands, being a tract of about nine miles in length and about eight miles in breadth, is to remain for ever for the use of the Onondagas; and the lands for one mile around the salt lake, is to remain for the common benefit of the citizens of the state and the Onondagas, to furnish fuel for making salt; a very large tract is in like manner to remain for the use of the Oneidas. The lands so to remain for the Onondagas and the Oneidas, are however not to be sold, leased, or in any other manner alienated or disposed of by their respective nations. A tract of four miles in breadth, and extending from the line of property to the western boundary of the Oneida territory, is also appropriated for the benefit of the Oneidas; and, with respect to which they have a power to make leases for twenty one years. The lands for one mile on each side of Fish creek are to remain ungranted, and to be for the common benefit of the citizens of the state and the Oneidas, to encamp and land on; and a half mile square, at the distance of every six miles, along the northern bank of the Oneida lake, is to remain for the same purpose.

The Oneidas have stipulated, that a tract of ten miles square, on the north side of the Oneida lake, shall be granted to Mr. Pennet, of Shenectady, as a benevolence of their nation to him; and a tract of two miles square is also to be granted to Mr. Peraine, in satisfaction of an injury done to him by one of their nation.

Of the lands reserved for the Oneidas, the Stockbridge Indians, and also the New England Indians, under the revd Mr. Occum, are to have their present respective settlements. The former six miles square, and the latter two miles in breadth and three miles in length. The Oneidas have also requested, that a mile square, adjoing to the tract of Mr. Dean, and of the lands to be reserved for their own use, should be granted to Mr. Bleecker, in return for his frequent good offices to them.

One thousand crowns in silver, and goods to the amount of about two hundred pounds, were paid to the Onondagas, and the state is to allow them annually five hundred dollars. Two thousand dollars in silver, goods to the amount of eight hundred pounds and provisions to the amount of four hundred pounds were paid to the Oneidas, and they are to be allowed annually six hundred dollars.

During the treaty, a deputation of about seventy persons from the Seneca nation, waited on the Commissioners. Their visit, however, was only intended as a mark of respect; their Sachems and principal chiefs having, previous to the treaty at Fort Schuyler, set out to attend the general treaty at Muskingum.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.

At the annual election held on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were chosen for the city of Philadelphia:

Council. Samuel Miles.

Assembly. George Clymer, Jacob Hiltzheimer, Lawrence Seckle, Thomas Fitzsimons, William Lewis.

Philadelphia County.

Council. Thomas Mifflin.

Assembly. John Salter, George Logan, William Robinson, Jun. Richard Peters, William M'Pherson.

Montgomery County.

Council. Zebulon Potts.

Assembly. Robert Lollar, Jacob Reiffe, Peter Richards, Jonathan Roberts.

We are informed, that on Friday, at a very large and respectable meeting of the free electors of the county of Philadelphia, held at Germantown, that George Gray and Enoch Edwards, esqrs. were unanimously appointed to attend the federal conference to be held at Lancaster for the purpose of recommending suitable persons to represent this state in congress, and also electors to chuse the president of the United States.

The electors of the President of the United States, on the part of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, are to meet in the borough of Reading, and it is universally hoped and expected that one more tribute of merited approbation will be given to GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQUIRE, by their unanimous suffrages. Of the several respectable characters in nomination for Vice President, circumstances seem most to concur in favor of John Adams, Etqutre.--- While the conciliating talents of Governor Hancock and the attachments to him that prevail in Massachusetts, render him necessary to the peace of New-England, Mr. Adams is perfectly at leisure to fill a seat, for which nature, education, and the experience of several years and various courts in Europe, have eminently and peculiarly qualified him.

We hear that baron Pollnitz has brought with him into New York, a model of the newly invented Threshing Mill. By means of this mill, a man and boy may thresh 70 bushels of wheat in a day. The price of it is only 12l. One mill will serve a whole township, by being used in succession by different farmers.

Pittsburgh, October 25,

By the post we learn that the honorable David Redick is appointed vice-president of this state pro tempore, in the room of general Muhlenberg.

John T Gilman, esq. of New-Hampshire, Gen. Irvine of Pennsylvania, and Abraham Baldwin, esq of Georgia, are appointed commissioners for finally liquidating all accounts between the United States and the individual states.

Congress on the 26 ult passed a resolution recommending to the several states, to pass proper laws for preventing the transportation of convicted malefactors from foreign countries into the United States.

The harmony with which the last session of assembly has terminated, is a most comfortable circumstance to every friend of good government. The two federal characters which have been elected to represent Pennsylvania in the senate of the United States, and the concurrence of all parties with respect to the law passed by the house, regulating the time, places and manner of chusing our eight members of the federal house of representatives, and the election of the ten electors of the president, are good omens of future happiness under the new constitution

The following Laws were enacted during the last session of the General Assembly, viz.

1. An act for allowing a further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth.

2. An act to incorporate the members of the religious society of Roman Catholics belonging to the congregation of St. Mary's church, in the city of Philadelphia.

3. An act to compensate the services of lieutenant colonel Francis Menges, in inspecting the militia of the state, and the public arms and stores.

4. An act for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of the townships of Wayn and Derry in the county of Cumberland.

5. An act to alter and amend so much of the several Impost laws of this state, as confines the allowing of drawbacks on goods exported to the original importers thereof, and obliges the exporter to produce certificates of the landing of such goods.

6. An act to suspend for six months, the powers of the commissioners of the several counties of this state, to make sale of unseated lands for non payment of taxes.

7. An act to incorporate the Presbyterian church of Middle Octorara in Bart township, in the county of Lancaster.

8. A supplement to an act entitled, "An act to divide Washington county into election districts.

9. An act for erecting certain parts of the counties of Westmoreland and Washington into a separate county.

10. An act to erect the townships of Penns and Beaver, in the county of Northumberland, into a separate district, and alter the place of holding elections, in the third district, in the said county of Northumberland.

11. An act to alter certain election districts within the counties of Dauphin and Franklin, to establish new ones therein.

12. An act for vesting a lot of ground herein described, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected and made, in the trustees of Dickinson College, in the borough of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland.

13. An act to incorporate the Episcopal congregation of St. James at Perkiomen, in the township of New-Providence and county of Montgomery.

14. An act to authorise the supreme executive council to draw on the state treasurer; for a sum of money for defraying the expence of purchasing from the Indians, lands on Lake Erie.

15. An act to establish a board of wardens for the port of Philadelphia, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

16. An act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for chusing a president and vice president of the United States.

17. An act in aid of an act of the Delaware state, for the settlement of the accounts of the Wilmington lottery.

18. An act to appoint commissioners to settle the accounts of certain commissioners, who by a certain act of assembly passed the ninth day of March one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, were appointed to settle the accounts of certain other commissioners, who by a certain act of assembly passed the twentieth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, were appointed to settle the accounts of the managers of a lottery which had been set up and drawn, for the purpose of erecting a bridge over Skippack creek, in the then county of Philadelphia (now Montgomery) and to receive voluntary donations and subscriptions for perfecting said bridge.

19. A supplement to an act entitled, an act to alter and amend an act entitled, an act for granting and disposing of the unappropriated lands within this state

20. An act to recompence John Hague, for introducing into this state, a useful mechine for carding cotton,

21. An act to exonerate the frontier inhabitants of Washington County from the payment of taxes.

22. An act for the payment of an additional sum of money to Gunning Bedford and others, for their services in erecting a triumphal arch in the city of Philadelphia.

23. A supplement to an act entitled, "An act to inforce the due collection and payment of taxes within this commonwealth.

24. An act for the better ascertaining and making good losses of public monies by robberies.

25. A supplement to an act of general assembly entitled, "an act for erecting the southern suburbs of the city of Philadelphia, into the district of Southwark, for making the streets and roads already laid out therein public roads and highways, and for regulating such other streets and roads as the inhabitants thereof may hereafter lay out; and for other uses and purposes therein mentioned.

26. An act for the relief of Sarah Caldwell.

27. An act to incorporate the members of the religious society of German Roman Catholics of the church called the holy trinity, in the city of Philadelphia.

28. An act for rewarding the persons concerned in apprehending George Sinclaire, attainted by outlawry.

29. An act to grant the sum of one hundred and eighty seven pounds ten shillings, to captain William Ross, in consideration of his services to this commonwealth.

30. A supplement to an act entitled, "an act for regulating the fishery in the river Connestogoe.

A gentleman from Boston informs us, that in the town of Lynn, state of Massachusetts, 200,000 womens shoes were made last year. It is false, to say we became independent in July 1776. We are now struggling for our independence, and nothing but industry, economy, temperance and manufactures, will make us a free and independent people.

AS but little attention has been paid to the late advertisement of Braden and Wylie; this is to give the last notice to all those who are indebted to said partnership that, if they do not make settlements with George Wallace, Esq; and A. Tannehill, or either of them, on or before the 1st of November next, may depend on being sued without respect to persons, by

WILLIAM BRADEN
THOMAS WYLIE.

Pittsburgh, October 24, 1788.

THE subscriber is under the necessity of informing those persons who stand indebted to him for bread, that unless they immediately deliver flour to him at his Bakehouse, they must hereafter expect to pay cash, and also, that for the future he will deliver no bread, to any person whatever, without receiving at the same time flour, cash or due bills.

JAMES M'PHERSON.

Pittsburgh, October 24, 1788.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken that large and commodiou I N N, opposite to John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyo General, in Market-street, near the corner of Seventh-street, Philadelphia, at the Sign of the

White Horse.

Where all gentlemen, travellers, and others who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment & kind treatment on the most reasonable terms, by the public's humble servant.

ROBERT ERWIN.

July 2d, 1788.

N. B. Persons having business in the land office, may be assisted in forwarding their business without any expence. Commands in that line will be executed on the shortest notice.

Philadelphia, Receiver General's Office, September 2, 1788.

PURSUANT to the resolves of the Supreme Executive Council, bearing date the 29th of August last, and their instructions received by the subscriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a PUBLIC SALE will commence on *Wednesday* the 19th day of November next, at the *Coffee House* in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, of the TOWN and OUT-LOTS and SMALL FARMS, within "the Reserved Tract opposite Pittsburgh," agreeably to a Plan of the same.

The Purchase money will be receivable in Gold or Silver, Bills of Credit of this State of the last Emission, or Certificates upon which Interest is by Law made payable at the state treasury, and all interest due thereon shall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after sale, or the premises to revert to the state, and the bidder to sustain any loss which may arise on a future sale.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Receiver-General.

N. B. The Sales to continue from day to day until the whole shall be sold, unless otherwise directed by the Supreme Executive Council. A Plan of said Lots may be seen at the Coffee House aforesaid, and also at the Printing Office in Pittsburgh. It is expected by the Land Officers that any applications or business sent them by the post, shall come post paid.

Just Opening and to be Sold by

Stephen Bayard,

At his Store at ELIZABETH-TOWN, on the MONONGAHELA.

A FRESH assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and GROCERIES, which will be disposed of cheap for Cash, or the following produce, viz. Wheat, rye, oats, flour, beef, pork, tow, tar, whiskey, and ginsang. The Ginsang must be well dried and clean, for which he will give the heighth of the market till the 20th of October next.

At said place may also be had, KENTUCKY BOATS of different dimension, and KEEL BOATS at a short notice, of any size or construction, well built, and at as low a price as any on these waters. PLANK also may be had at his Saw Mill on the spot.

STEPHEN BAYARD, Proprietor, on the premises, late lieut. col. in the continental service.

Sept. 15, 1788.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of SAMUEL M'KAY, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted and settled, by

STEPHEN BAYARD, Administrator.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land situate on Streets run, in the county of Washington, containing 150 acres, about half a mile from Small's mill, and four from Pittsburgh. There are 40 acres cleared, and two good cabins on said land, bounded by lands of Robert Young, William M'Laughlin, John Wilson and others. Part payment will be taken in produce, and time will be given for part of the purchase money Apply to Jame Laughlin on the premises, or to the subscriber on Plumb creek.

EBENEZER MAGOFFIN

September 24, 1788.

LAST NOTICE,

TO all those who are indebted to the partnership of Messrs. A. & J. Tannehill, either by bond, note, or book account, that if they do not make immediate settlements and pay off the same to the subscriber, or make such other arrangements as may be satisfactory, may depend on being sued without respect to persons, by

A. TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, October 10, 1788.

WHEREAS a certain John Kennedy, senior, of Rostrover township, Westmoreland county, did by an advertisement dated the 11th July, 1788, inserted in the Pittsburgh Gazette, forwarn all persons from trusting his wife Catharine Kennedy, and giving as his reasons for so doing, that we was striving to take away his character, and wasting his effects, &c. The subscriber, wishing to contradict a report which might operate much to her prejudice, takes this method to inform the public, that by a number of respectable persons she can prove, what the said John Kennedy has asserted, to be entirely false; and that the said John Kennedy, after living 37 years in peace and quietness with her, has abandoned her for the sake of a married woman he has taken up with.

her
Catharine ✗ Kennedy,
mark.

October 14, 1788.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort Franklin, on French creek, John Howe, soldier, belonging to captain Heart's company in 1st United States Regt. he is 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, sturdy built, light complexion, place of nativity, Connecticut. Whoever will take up said deserter, and return him to any post or garrison of the United States shall receive the above reward, and necessary expences paid by

F. FROTHINGHAM, Lieut.

Fort Franklin, Oct. 11, 1788.

THE officers and soldiers of the late continental army, entitled to lands by virtue of a resolution of congress, are requested to call on general John Gibson, colonel William Butler, major Abraham Kirkpatrick, captain Adamson Tannehill, and captain John Irwin, or either of them, on or before the 25th instant, to give in their names, rank, regiment and corps to which they last belonged, in order that warrants may be obtained from the board of treasury, and put into the hands of the surveyor of said lands, agreeable to an ordinance of congress of the 8th of July, 1788.

Pittsburgh, October 1, 1788.

A DISTILLER

Wanted immediately by the subscriber. One that understands the above business, will meet with good encouragement by applying to

THOMAS GREENOUGH.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1788.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, esquire, doctor of laws, chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery in and for the said state, the honorable William Augustus Atlee, esquire, and the honorabe George Bryan, esquire, justices of the said supreme court, have issued their precept to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery at the town of Greensburgh, for the county of Westmoreland, on Monday the seventeenth day of November next.

Notice is hereby given to all justices of the peace, the coroners and constables within the county of Westmoreland, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations, and other their remembrances to do those things which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done, and all they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the gaol of the said county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Greensburgh the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the thirteenth year of American independence.

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

God save the Commonwealth!

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, are hereby desired to take notice, that unless they do pay off the same, or make such arrangements as may be satisfactory, they will be sued without respect to persons, by

NATHL. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are desired to come immediately, settle and pay off their respective balances, which will enable us to pay those to whom we are indebted, and as one of the subscribers intends going to Germany in four or five weeks, consequently the partnership will dissolve. Therefore they hope due attention will be paid to this, and they flatter themselves that all exertion will be made in compliance with this request, which will prevent the disagreeable trouble of bringing suits, which is not the desire of the public's most obedient humble servants.

FRIEDT & GRAFF.

Mount Pleasant township, Sept. 16, 1788.

Any person having business to transact or letters to send to that country, (Germany) reposing confidence in the subscriber, shall have their commands punctually complyed with, which may be done by leaving their orders with Jacob Fousman, near Fort Fitt; Hartman Horn, near Catfish; J. Downer, in Union Town, or the subscriber.

JOHN GRAFF.

P. S. The price for a letter is two shillings and six pence.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that William Mann, late of Huntingdon township, county of Westmoreland, hath obtained a note of the subscriber for Fifty Pounds, due in November, 1790; said note being given in restitution of part payment of a tract of land, and as that land appears to have a prior title than that of William Mann's, I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay the same until I receive a sufficient title for the said land.

CHRISTIAN HOFFSTELLER.

THE Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy are requested to meet at the house of Mr. Duncan, in Pittsburgh, on the first Tuesday [illegible] cember next, at ten of the clock in the fore[illegible]

ROBERT GALBRAITH, Secr[illegible]

Pittsburgh, August 20th, 1788.